

Dymock.—The church is lined throughout. The new work is decorated by the mullions, string, courses, jambs, &c., being ornamented with bell-flowers, and the other usual enrichments of the period. The east window is of three lights, with flowing tracery in the heads; the lateral shafts of Corinthian serpentine, which has also been introduced in the other chancel windows, pulpit, and font. The east window is filled with stained glass, by Wailes. The subjects in the east window are intended to connect the history of St. John the Baptist with that of our Saviour. The other two windows in the chancel are also by Wailes. The subjects are some of the types of the great sacrifice of our Lord, in the Old Testament. The floor of the entire church is laid with Milton's encaustic tiles, the pavements becoming more enriched as they advance eastward. Between the chancel and north chapel is a light screen of ironwork by Potter. Across the chancel is another screen of carved wood. The benches in the nave and aisles are of oak, all open and free. The font is of Caen stone, supported on four serpentine shafts with carved caps and sculptured sides. The windows in the south side of the nave are filled with stained glass, as is also the window at the east end of the north chapel. This has been executed by an amateur (a lady), and contains subjects illustrative of the history of St. John the Baptist. The architect was Mr. Scott.

Eaton Hall.—The works at this palace of the Marquis of Westminster are now, according to the *Chester Courier*, drawing to a close. The approaches to the building, which were recently encumbered with masonry, are now cleared, and the decorators in the interior and the gardeners outside are busily engaged. Some sculpture has arrived, for the ornament of the garden, from the studio of Mr. Raymond Smith. At the angles of the porticoes between the terrace and the river Den, two groups have been raised on their pedestals. The one represents the departure of the *Gros Veneur*, or head huntsman of the Norman duke, on horseback for the chase, accompanied by four dogs; the other one is the death of the stag, which appears to have been slain with an arrow. In the "pleasance," where the fountain is placed, there are four statues by the same artist, of Odo Episcopus de Bayeux, Sir Robert de Grosvenor, Engulphus de Aquila, and Joan of Eton, through whom the domain came into the possession of the present family. The workmen are actively occupied in laying out the paths, and all, it is said, will be ready for the reception of the family by next summer.

Torquay.—On the 6th inst. the corner-stone of the new Wesleyan Chapel was laid. It is an Early English building, consisting of nave and aisles, covered with three high-pitched open timber roofs; stained oak-colour. It is built with the limestone of the neighbourhood dressed on the face, and is capable of seating 500 persons, exclusive of the galleries, which are to contain about 300 more, but will not be erected at present. The pews are of deal, with ornamental bench-ends, stained and varnished. The architect is Mr. Edward Applefoot, and the contract was taken by Messrs. Harvey and Henley, at 110*l.* exclusive of vestries, pulpit, desk, and communion-rails. It is thought that the excavating of the rocky building boundary walls, railing, vestries, &c. &c. will increase the expense to about 1,500*l.*

Oldbury.—On Monday last week, the corner-stone of the Wesleyan New School buildings, in this town, was laid by Mr. Samuel Wilkes, of Wolverhampton. The building will contain an infant schoolroom, 45 feet by 30, and 12 feet high; day schoolroom, 65 feet by 30, 18 feet high; three good class-rooms; and playground adjoining, measuring 1,250 yards. The whole will be fitted for training on the Glasgow system. As the conclusion of the service connected with laying the stone, about 200 persons took tea together in the present schoolrooms.

Aldridge.—The foundation-stone of the new north aisle of the parish church was laid on Wednesday week by Mr. J. F. Smith, the

wife of the rector. The brass plate, with the inscription, instead of being placed on the top of the foundation-stone, and then covered by another stone, was inserted in the side of the stone which is towards the new aisle, so that the inscription may be read at any time. Besides the addition of this new north aisle, which will be appropriated for ever to the poor of the parish, other improvements are about to be made in the interior of the church. The architect is Mr. Anthony Salvin, and the builder, Mr. Highway, of Wallall.

Lichfield.—At a late meeting of parishioners as to the restoration of St. Mary's Tower, it was unanimously resolved, "That the churchwardens be authorised to procure a faculty to carry out the intended restoration in accordance with the designs of the architect, Mr. Street, of London, with such modifications as the state of the funds at their disposal may require."

Manchester.—The staircase of the Townhall is being redecorated by Mr. Froggert, decorator. The panelled dome is painted in neutral tints of light grey, pale citrine, and cream colour; the ornamental mouldings and beads in white, relieved with a slight introduction of cerise; the cornice of the same colour, with a slight admixture of green. On the frieze the hoary-suckle, lotus, and tendrils have been painted in relief, the effect appearing, as if they were wrought in projection. The capitals of the columns and pilasters are in statuary white, the shafts of columns in imitation of Breccia marble, the bases in Egyptian black and gold, with the upper torus in statuary. The pilasters are panelled, the style of Brocstille, the panel breccia, divided in the centre with a circular tablet inlaid of verd antique; the bases are in statuary and black and gold; on the statuary the honeysuckle ornament is after the manner of etching on marble. This, according to the *Manchester Courier*, is a specimen of Mr. Froggert's new process, for which he has a patent. The walls between the pilasters are a tint of warm russet and citrine. The entrance vestibule, columns, &c. have been finished in various shades of granite.

Doncaster.—Active steps, says the *Doncaster Gazette*, are now being taken by the churchwardens, for the removal of the western gallery in the parish church. This gallery has long been a source of objection. Premises are now in course of completion by Mr. Arthur Smith for a brewery in Duocaster. The chimney is of great height. Mr. Henry Worth, of Sheffield, is the builder, and Mr. G. Wilson, the architect.

West Hartlepool.—The new Athenæum for West Hartlepool was formally opened on 7th inst. It has been built by subscription, at a cost of 1,600*l.* for the use of the Literary and Mechanics' Institute there. Mr. H. B. Robson gave his services gratuitously as architect. The site and stone were given by the West Hartlepool Harbour and Dock Company.

Diagwall.—A new Episcopal Chapel was opened here on 22nd ult. It is in the Early English style, and consists of a porch, nave, and chancel. The nave is lighted by two lancet windows in west gable, between which is placed the organ, and over it a trefoil window. The south and north sides of the nave have narrow lancet windows, and over the altar is an early decorated window with three lights, and quatrefoils in the centre. In the apex of the gable is a small trefoil. On the south side of the chancel, is a lancet window of stained glass with emblem, and there are other two in the nave on south side—the gift of a lady. The windows are glazed by Powell, of London. The seats are open, and finished with poppy-heads. The roof is open, with arched principals and varnished, as are also the seats, desks, and pulpit. We have been requested, says the *Doncaster Advertiser*, to contradict the statement which has, erroneously, been inserted in the *Courier*, that the design was by Mr. Pearson of London. The chapel has been built from plans and specifications by Mr. R. A. architect to Liverpool; the builders were Mr. Moncrieff, Messrs. Dingley, and Mr. Brand, carpenters; Messrs. the font was cut by Mr. Farrah, stone-cutter, Liverpool.

St. Peter's Port, Guernsey.—A local paper states that the contractors for the Guernsey harbour works have loaded from Wicheath, a steam-engine, mortar-mill, and other machinery, which have been placed on the ground opposite the guard-house, and that another cargo is shortly expected.

SLAUGHTERING IN THE METROPOLIS.

The public cannot believe, that, in order to relieve the dense population of Newgate ward, the little less crowded district of Copenhagen-villas (formerly Copenhagen-fields) should be visited by the condensed nuisance, Smithfield. This quarter is traversed by one main route, extending a mile from Mether Red Cap's, Hampstead-road, to the Highgate. Highway: numerous intersecting and collateral ranges of villas have been erected in the interval, and the whole district, which, as being elevated and vicinal to the city, has been laid out for the better class of suburban villas, at a convenient distance for merchants and traders.

It is proposed to mar everything already done for the improvement of this quarter, and the occupancy of mansions, with gardens already furnished and beautiful, are to be driven further a-field, if they wish to attain the quiet anticipated when they at first settled in the alluring serenity of the Brecknock Arms' vicinage.

Already symptoms of desertion are visible. Windows with closed shutters are labelled, "This house and pleasant gardens to let"—the boding stillness of some apprehended plague painfully oppresses the visitant who looks after a missing friend, but who finds the banquet-hall deserted, and chamber all lonely as though the loved tenant were "dead."

Now, as to the situation of a great cattle-market, that is of even less importance than the question of abattoirs. Where is the supply for Loudon to be slaughtered? The butchers, who are a thriving class, and well provided with notoriously fast horses and smart market-carts, care little for the additional stretch of a mile or two of a morning to market. The great question is, are we to have a *sattoria*, or is the pernicious custom to be continued of driving and goading oxen through the crowded thoroughfares?

Paris has long ago condemned the gothic usage which we still maintain: their streets are narrower, but the population is fewer by three-fourths. It is not, however, in the freedom from annoyance, by the exclusion of herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and droves of pigs, that the French so much profit, as in the superior quality of the viand brought to market and exposed in their ambles. Oxen infuriated by obstructing vehicles, and mercilessly wheeled by drovers, are driven up our lanes and alleys until, heated and maddened, they are forced into the slums and cellars of the slaughtering-butcher, who cuts up the fevered carcasses, consumed, and so far unwholesome, for the consumer. An inspection of the purveys of Newgate-street, not to speak of the vile and narrow mews of the low neighbourhoods where slaughtering is performed, would convince any of the impropriety of continuing our old and, perhaps, endeared, because time-honoured system. Look at the livid and tainted lump of waste meat just in the centre of a fine flank of cow beef: it disgusts even the ravenous trencherman: that is a wheel—a blow from the cudgel of the driver! It is all waste!—say, more: as a little leaven leaveneth the lump, so it taints the mass. It is the same of mutton and pork: all suffer more or less from the barbarous custom of driving through air or more miles of street, lane, and alley.

But will it be believed that in the town the same evil arises from the same causes? That in the choicest and most aristocratic neighbourhoods, the same revolting system is practised? And yet so it is. Not to name it unnecessarily delicate sensibilities, let one example suffice. Here it is. At Knightsbridge, 250 yards from Belgrave-square, there is a stable lane, or rather close, down which, every market-day, oxen and sheep are driven towards a street not six feet wide; through this the stalled ox is forced